Num. 61.] THE June 13, 1789

# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, June 13, 1789. [Vol. III.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for sale, a neat assortment of Dry Goods; also, window glass 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, sickles, pewter quarts, pints, dishes, plates, and spoons, gridirons, smoothing irons, and an assortment of groceries, consisting of sugar, coffee, tea, allspice, pepper, rice, indigo, salt, wine & spirits, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

He has also on hand, of his own manufactory, a quantity of Earthen Ware, preferable to any he has yet made in this country. He will sell any of the above articles on the most reasonable terms for cash, or fur. No credit will be given to any person whatever.

Those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1789.

## Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Washington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing House, in which there are two plunging and two shower Baths, and a dressing room annexed to each bathing room; also a common Bath, and a number of houses, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reserved for pasture. Many cures were effected last season. No attention to render the place comfortable and the Springs serviceable to the Bath guests has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittsburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

IN pursuance of a writ of attachment issued by Jacob Stewart, esquire, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Fayette, bearing date the 18th ultimo, at the suit of colonel Robert Beall, there was attached in the hands of captain Zachariah Connell and Thomas Martin, both of the township of Tyrone, in the county aforesaid, sundry goods and chattels, rights and credits the property of the Rev. George Mitchell, late of the county aforesaid. Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers, auditors to said attachment, will meet on the 4th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of examining the claims and accompts exhibited against the said George Mitchell. The creditors of the said George Mitchell are therefore desired to attend at the time and place aforesaid, duly prepared to authenticate and attest their respective claims and accompts exhibited as aforesaid, in order that a dividend may be made of the monies arising from said property.

JAMES BLACKISTON,
WILLIAM BOYD, } Auditors.

Mt. Stuarts Crossings, May 9, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Forbes, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to his executor, the subscriber, or otherwise make such settlement as may be satisfactory to him; and all those indebted to the partnership of Gray and Forbes, bricklayers, are likewise informed, that their respective debts must be paid forthwith to said subscriber, and William Gray the surviving partner, or such arrangements made as may be to their wishes.

Any persons having any demands against the estate the said George Forbes, are desired to bring in their accounts to his said executor.

JAMES TOD.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1789.

ON the 27th instant, captain Snake, a Munsee chief, brought to this post and delivered up four Horses, stolen from the inhabitants on the Alleghany waters, at different times since the first of September last. The owners are requested to make application, produce vouchers to prove their property, and take them away. Given at Fort Franklin this 28th day of May, 1789.

JONATHAN HEART, Capt. Com.

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

### LONDON, March 18.

ON Friday last, the workmen employed in repairing St. Georges Chapel, Windsor, observing the payment in one part to be sunk, took up some of the stones, when a fracture in one arch appeared. On this they proceed to dig, and soon after discovered a coffin, which from the carved trophies upon it, proved to contain the Royal Remains of Edward IV.

Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Herschell, and Lord Mornington, the several Cannons of Windsor, and other gentlemen were present when the lid of the coffin was lifted. The body of the monarch appeared entire the lineaments of his face very distiguishable, and the dress, which consisted in part of very fine lace, apparently decayed. That the Royal corpse [illegible] preparation, in which it was immerged. Sir Joseph Banks brought away part of [illegible] have it analized before the members of the Royal Society.

The Historians of the time relate, that Edward died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor. But all enquires after the Royal Tomb, appeared ineffectual till the present discovery.

Much is said about the comet that was expected. Some people arraign the judgment of the astronomers. It is certain an American astronomer, in direct opposition to all the European, predicted that it would not appear till the end of the present year or the beginnig of the next. He has since added, that its heat will be considerably greater than that of red hot iron; and that its tail will be most grandly brilliant after its passage through the region of the sun.

So much paper has been consumed by the PARTY in abusive pamphlets against Mr. Pitt and the Parliment, that we here it is in contemplation among the papermakers to send an address of thanks to the opposition, for their able, manly and constitutional support of the paper mills! They intend likewise to vote a quire of fools cap to the heads of the party.

The House of Commons in Ireland have read a first and second time and committed a bill for disabling placemen and pensioners from sitting and voting in that House. Upon a motion to postpone the committal till the first of May, the House divided and the question being lost by a majority of 32, the bill was committed immediately.

One hundred and sixty thousand is the number of recruits levied this year, on the heleditary states of the Emperor in Germany.

By letters received yesterday from Berlin, we learn, that it is generally believed there that the Emperor is only placing his Boheman dominions in a posture of defence to attack the Polish territories with effect, when the king of Prussia is more off his guard than at present.

The preparations in Prussia proceed with great alacrity The Empress is unwilling to step forward and give a positive answer to the demands of the Polish Diet, untill she is become mistress of Bender and the emperror is in possession of Belgrade. Every advice seems to assure us, that she is playing a very deep game.

## American News.

### BOSTON, May 28

Yesterday arrived the ship Mary Ann, captain Thomas Peters, in 40 days from Portsmoth in England. The papers by him are as late as April 3d, and contain as follows; That Sweden was making great preparations for another campaign; that the cantoning the Russian troops in Poland had occasioned much commotion; and it was thought it would terminate in bringing that power on Russia, that the Turks bear the loss of Oczakow with firmness, and are preparing for further hostilities, notwithstanding the talk of an armistice; that the attention of the French nation was wholly absorbed in preparations, elections, &c. for the states general; that the emperor was quarrelling with his Brabant subjects; that in Holland, every engine was employed in annihilating every remain of the patriotic party; that in England nothing but Triumphe was singing for the recovery of the sovereign; that Mr Fox in the house of commons, (April 2d) had moved for the repeal of the much talked of, and much complained of shop tax, which was carried unanimously; that an assembly of the third estate, held in one of the provinces of France, it was debated whether the clergy ought to be regarded as compoling an order or not? which was with one voice negatived; and upon the prelates making representation they were told, that so far from forming a separate order they could not, without failing in the engagement they took upon their embracing their profession, meddle with the temporal interests of the province; "Go, go," said the assembly, "Go my reverend fathers in God, say your masses, pray to God for this province, but take care not to meddle who should be occupied with spiritual ones only" The clergy were obliged to retire, and since that day have never appeared in the assembly; that a letter from Brussels, of February 17, says, "It is generally reported here, that the French have made themselves masters of the Cape of Good Hope."

### NEW-YORK, May 25.

Advices of a late date from Europe inform, that in consequence of the loss of Oczakow, a violent insurrection had been raised in Constantinople, which, after having raged violently for three days, had been calmed by the publication of a plan of operations for next campaign, according to which, Turkey will have 500,000 men in arms, who will be divided into three principal armies; the Sultan himself at the head of one, to enter Hungary, and besiege Buda; prince Selim, at the head of another, to enter the Bannat and besiege Temeswar; and the third to pass through the Ukraine, join a Polish army of 100,000 men, penetrate to Petersburgh, and destroy the Russian empire; provisions were very scarce at Constantinople, owing to the loss of the Crimea and troubles which had broke out in Egypt; that a strong confederacy had been formed in Germany, consisting of several of the German electors, amongst which were the electors of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Pfaltz; it is asserted they can bring 200,000 men into the field; and should they be drawn into war that they will oppose the emperor; that the king of Prussia was retrenching the public expences in every department.

That the king of Sweden, in an address to the states of that kingdom, a few days previous to his causing several of the nobility to be arrested, said, "I declare from the height of my throne, that I do not aim at Sovereignty, and that, should even the continuation of the present tumult force me to exercise it, I will only do it for the occasion. I hold it as a duty to myself to punish those who wish to wrest the sceptre from my hands; nor will I permit a faction to favor the views of the enemy, by delaying time." That 12 sail of the line were ordered to be equipped for sea at Cronstadt as fast as possible, to join the Russians; that the Austrian troops were ordered to quit their winter quarters and form the different corps as soon as possible; those in Transilvania and Moldavia to be ready for marching on the

shorter notice; that great rejoicings had been made throughout England on his Britannic majesty's recovery; that several noblemen, who had spoken against the ministry on the regency bill, were dismissed from their places, and that the judges had given it as their opinion that, "that it is treason to assert either orally or in print, that his majesty's mind is deranged, that he is not in a capacity to act as sovereign of the British empire.

May 28.

Monday last the Senate of the United States, with the Vice President at their head, went in a body, in carriages, from their chamber of Congress, to the house of the President, where the Vice president read and presented him the following Address, in answer to his speech, declared to both houses of Congress.

The address of the Senate to the President of the United States, in answer to his Speech to both houses of Congress.

SIR,

WE, the Senate of the United States, return you our sincere thanks for your excellent speech, delivered to both houses of Congress; congratulate you on the complete organization of the federal government, and facilitate ourselves, and our fellow citizens, on your elevation to the office of President, an office, highly important by the powers constitutionally annexed to it, and extremely honorably from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous suffrage of the elective body in your favor, is peculiarly expressive of the gratitude, confidence and affection, of the citizens of America, and is the highest testimonial at once of your merit, and of their esteem. We are sensible, sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow citizens, could have called you from a retreat, chosen with the fondest predilection, endeared by habit, and consecrated to repose of declining years; we rejoice, and with us, all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide, in you all interests unite, and we have no doubt, that your past services, great as they have been will be equalled by your future exertions; and that your prudence and sagacity as a statesman will tend to avert the dangers to which we were exposed, to give stability to the present government, and skill and [illegible] splendor to the country, which your hand conspired to raise to independence and empire.

When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances, and wonderful combination of causes, which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the rise, progress and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth, we are with you, unavoidably led, to acknowledge and adore the great Arbiter of the universe, by whome empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of divine interposition in favor of this country claims our most pious gratitude. And permit us, sir, to observe, that among the great events which have led to the formation and establishment of a federal government, we esteem your acceptance of the office of President as one of the most propitious and important.

In the execution of the trust reposed in us, we shall endeavor to pursue that enlarged and liberal policy, to which your speech so happily directs. We are conscious that the prosperity of each state is inseparably connected with the welfare of all, and that in promoting the latter, we shall effectual advance the former. In full persuasion of this truth, it shall be our invariable aim to divest ourselves of local prejudices and attatchments, and to view the great assemblage of communities and interests committed to our charge with an equal eye. We feel, sir, the force, and acknowledge the justness of the observation, that the foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality. If individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is in vain to look for public virtue; it is, therefore, the duty of legislators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility as well necessity of a strict adherence to the rules of distributive justice. We beg you to be assured, that the senate will at all times cheerfully co-operate in every measure, which may strengthen the union, conduce to the happiness, or secure and perpetuate the liberties of this great confederated republic.

We commend you, sir, to the protection of Almighty God, earnestly beseeching him long to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people of the United States, and that your administration may be prosperous to the nation and glorious to yourself.

In Senate, May 16th, 1789.

Signed by order,

JOHN ADAMS, (President of the Senate of the United States.

To which the President was pleased to make the following reply:—

I THANK you for your address, in which the most affectionate sentiments are expressed in the most obliging terms. The co-incidence of circumstances which lead to this auspicious crisis, the confidence reposed in me by my fellow citizens, and the assistance I may expect from counsels which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, seem to presage a more prosperous issue to my administration, than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to anticipate. I now feel myself inexpressibly happy in a belief, that Heaven, which has done so much for your infant nation, will not withdraw its providential influence before our political felicity shall have completed; and in a conviction that the senate will at all times co operate in every measure which may tend to promote the welfare of this confederated republic,

Thus supported by a firm trust in the great Arbiter of the universe, aided by the collected wisdom of the union, and imploring the divine benediction on our joint exertions in the service of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous but pleasing task of attempting to make a nation happy.

G. WASHINGTON.

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GEORGE TOWN, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, to his friend in this town, dated April 22.

"The emigration from the Atlantic states, to this country, has been very great this year. Since the opening of the river no less than 2070 persons have entered the lines of Kentucky, and scarcely a day passes but what some arrive at this spot. A settlement is lately made between Salt and Green rivers, along the banks of the Ohio, one of the most fertile and navigable parts of this country, which, if extended, will in the course of a few years unite the Kentucky and Cumberland settlements. Our friend General W.....s, is safe arrived with his fleet at New-Orleans, and, as report says, has been very successful in his undertaking. We have had two arrivals here from New Orleans, since the river has been opened, one of them loaded with English goods and manned with English sailors: they passed for Spaniards here, but since their departure it has been discovered that [illegible] famous Alexander M'Gillivray, who has established large warehouses at St. Marks in West Florida, on [illegible] and now furnishes this western country with European goods on very reasonable terms."

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PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

We hear from the east branch of Susquehanna, that many of the American loyalists, who followed the British standard to Niagara, have returned to the United States, since the time for issuing the royal provisions allotted for them has ceased. These deluded people are now purchasing farms in their native country. Some of them have settled at Tioga, where there is appearance of a town and improvements, that will in a little, it is expected, balance the improvement of the western extremity of the state. We learn further, that the inhabitants of Luzerne county, in the neighbourhood of Wyoming, are peaceable, and obedient to government; and that from the late rapid increase of produce of all kinds on the Susquehanna, there is reason to believe the lands on that river will soon become a most valuable addition to the commercial resources of the city of Philadelphia.

Last Thursday the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America met for the first time, in this city. The assembly was opened, agreeably to the appointment of the late Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, President of New-Jersey College, from 1. Cor. iii. 7. "So then, neither he that planteth is any thing, neither he that watereth: but God that giveth the increase."

The Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, of the city of New-York was chosen Moderator; and the Rev. Dr. George Duffield of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. James F. Armstrong, of Trenton, were chosen clerks.

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YORK, (Pennsylvania) May 13.

The following very singular accident happened to Mr. Abraham Hertzler, of Windsor township in this county: on the 30th of last month, as he was ploughing in one of his fields, the ground, to his great surprise, suddenly gave way, and swallowed the plough, horses, and a colt; the man immediately alarmed the neighbours, who came to his assistance, and after much fatigue and labour in digging, they got the whole safe out, from a depth near 20 feet.

QUEBEC, (Canada) April 13.

By a letter from Niagara we learn they are in great distress for want of the necessaries of life, wheat 20s. York currency per bushel, and difficult to be got at that price, cats, &c. have been substituted for beef, &c. potatoes with salt pork, got by great intreaty from the soldiers, is almost the constant diet of the writer, who is doubtful how he and his neighbours will be able to spin out life until next harvest.

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## *Pittsburgh*, June 13.

A gentleman of veracity who arrived here on Tuesday last from the Indian country, brings the following intelligence, viz That on his way out to the Moravian towns about a month ago, he fell in with a camp of Delaware Indians, who informed him, that a short time before, six warriors of the Mingoe nation had passed there, and informed them they were going to make a stroke at Wheeling, and steal horses, since which he has understood they have returned with eleven horses, said to have been taken from a surveyor; that he was informed a party of warriors of the Miami Indians, had brought into their town a compleat set of surveying instruments; that the Indians are assembling at the Huron river, some distance on this side Detroit, to hold a council; that captain Brant was expected there; that the Indians who attended the treaty lately held at Muskingum were for peace, that they were determined to speak their minds at this council, and tell the Miami Indians, (who are all for war) if they persist in their intentions, they must fight by themselves, and abide by the consequences, as they are determined for the future, to live at peace with the United States.

On Friday the 15th of May, at New-York, the Senate of the United States was classed, agreeable to the constitution.

The classes were determined by lot, and are as follows, viz.

First Class--for two years.

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|---|---|
| Tristram Dalton, | George Reed, |
| Oliver Ellsworth, | Charles Carrol, |
| John Elmer, | William Grayson. |
| William Maclay, | |

Second Class--for four years.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pain Wingate. | [illegible] |
| Caleb Strong, | Pierce Butler, |
| William Butterson, | William Few. |
| Richard Bassett. | |

Third Class--for six years,

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|---|---|
| John Langdon, | John Henry, |
| William S. Johnston, | Ralph Izard, |
| Robert Morris, | James Gunn. |

The mode adopted on this occasion was as follows: A committee of the senate was chosen to divide the whole number into three classes. Three lots marked No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, were put into a box, a member from each class was appointed to draw one of the lots, and the lot drawn determined the rotation of the class to which such number belonged.

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SERMON,

On the DUEL.

And the King lamented over Abner, and said, "Died Abner as a fool dieth." II Sam. III, 33.

IT was not in a duel that Abner fell; but the words may be applied to those that fall in this way. They die certainly as a fool dieth; that is, without necessity, or a sufficient reason to justify the voluntary risk. This evil, like the venereal complaint, or the small pox, was unknown to the antients. It is the off-spring of modern barbarism, and in vain have the sage, the politician, or the divine, endeavoured to extirpate it. I have traced the evil with minute investigation, in order to determine the principle on which it rests, and I find it to be that which is least supposed, COWARDICE.

This indeed has been generally conceded by wise men. We are told, and with great truth, that it requires more spirit to sustain the shock of prevailing opinion, than to risk life itself. There is not one in five hundred that is capable of it. It requires a soul illumined by reason, firm in itself, and balanced on the centre of its own judgement.

Again, it is the fear of being brought to this kind of combat, that induces many to afraid to approve of it. They well know that should it be supposed they will decline it, any ruffian, who wishes to establish what he calls a character, will call upon them to it.

A combat of this kind is wholly unreasonable because it is unequal. Shall a man of six feet place himself for a mark to a dwarf of three, or a square body, to a thing that would almost

ful which it takes? It places the fool and the wise man on the same ground; the fool who robs himself and the world of a piece of earth only; the wise man who fubtracts the light of thought and the intelligence of mind. It is unequal becaufe character may be borrowed on the one fide, while the other does not with to fpare. I have known a perfon with to ing me to this kind of combat, merely to have his duma marched with mine; and I have fled from the aflociation, with more dread of it than of all other evils.

On the principle of cowardice, or paffion, a man may be fomewhat excufable, who fubmits to this evil; but what fhall we fay of thofe who under no impulfe of this nature, act as feconds. His courage is not impeached who declines it; he is under the influence of no paffion; and yet without fuch a perfon, it is not probable a duel would be fought. It fides me with horror that human nature could degenerate fo far, that, in any inftance a perfon could be found to undertake fuch an office. That inftead of the noble duty of reconciling men, and promoting peace, and faving life, and preventing wound, there fhould be found thofe who would coolly affift to bring about the conteft, and ftand by and fee the iffue, probably mortal to one, or to both. If we had not fuch among ourfelves, and were told that the exifted in fome other planet, we fhould fet that could to be hell, and the inhabitants devils.

I am confident that no man ever rendered himfe agreeable to another, by being a fecond for him high paft for the moment; but he muft look back upon it as an act of enmity, not of good will. It bo ders on the office, but is much more odious, than that of a hangman; for the one helps away the cul prit, with whom he has probably no acquaintance and for whom he profeffes no eftcem; whom con victed of fome offence, and fentenced by the law the end: the other, the very man who puts con dence in him, or the perfon with whom this friend of his has fome occafional or unfortunate difference If every man had the fame contempt of a fecond that I have, fuch a one would be treated as an outc and, as having forfeited by the laws of humanity, claim to affociation and entertainment amongft lized people. Were it poffible that any one fhould fo far as to propofe an office of this nat I would certainly avoid it, and my anfwer would that of Hazael to the prophet; "Thinkeft thou dog, that I fhould do this thing."

What fhall we think of thofe who by counten language or act, prompt the duel; who take them to cenfure the conduct of others; who injured have not thought proper to take reven this way, or to carry it to this extreme? Do we ought to look upon them as murderers in Such behaviour and fentiment has its foundat meannefs and malevolence; envy of anothe a wifh to take him out of the way; or hatred, leads to delight, like Belzebub, in the mif the fpecies. I fcruple not to fay, that thof by this means are acceffary to the death or h any one, are of all animals the moft bafe and co tible. A bear, a wolf, or a panther would guilty of it. They would profecute their o venge; but they would not adminifter to t other's. Nature with all the fiercenefs it has them has placed them above this. What? man is efficiently difpofed by his own feel refentment, which he ought as much as poffi moderate or fuppreis; other s will frown upon doing wrong; when he does not do a ftil g wrong. By this means they make it neceff him to act the part of the fool, or the madman. neceffary! Is it poffible that there can be the exiftencies of created mind, any thing fo nerous and cruel. But the baferefs of mankin yond parallel; becaufe there is ignorance as the want of goodnefs. Why is it that men o do not unite, and ftand by each other in th They might form a phalanx againft the bri fools; but they bafely defert their colours, their opinion, and like flaves in the hall of a dare not fpeak their minds.

Surely a man dies the death of a fool who this way: will thofe who prompted him, the rifk, fhed a tear at his death? Will contribute a mite to affift his widow or his or mix their griefs to confole his relations will rather rejoice, and the very novelty of dent will be more pleafing to them than the face of the deceafed, were it poffible. man then fuccumb to this falfe fentiment, fake of thofe who care nothing about him, triumph in his fall.

The queftion is, what will you do with a f invites you to this kind of combat? Humour with him as a bear, or other beaft, until you quit of him. What with a man who infults y his language? Make your ftrictures with eq

dom upon him. What fhall be done with one who abufes you perfonally, and whofe ftrength is fuperior? Add the affiftance of art, and aid yourfelf with a club or a cutlafs. If in all thefe you fail, there is the law at hand. If thofe who adminifter it, are fo unfaithful to their truft, as not to do you adequate juftice, by the feverity of the penalty, fet it down as one of thofe imperfections in the affairs of men which cannot be avoided. Is this theory, only? Did not the Romans and the Greeks, the Jews, the Affyrians, and all the ancient and modern world, until within an hundred and fifty years paft, act on this principle?

But though of fo recent a date, this evil has fprung up, yet the labour of fages and philofophers againft it has been tried, in fome degree, in vain. Let us make our laft appeal to the fair fex: The beauty of nature and the folace of human life. I am

Or if, though rarely, reafon was fubdu'd,
Or filenc'd, reafon foon diffolv'd the fpell;
The general ftep with vigour was purfu'd,
I only ftumbled, or unwounded fell.

Gay is this retrofpect, and gay is now
The balmy ev'nning of my labor'd day;
For, wifdom will infirmity allow,
And to the heart fincere, "well done", will fay.

Inly my heart pronounceth thus, and he,
Who knows the heart, will what it fays repeat.
When thus my life I retrofpecting fee,
The cloudlefs fky, the checquered fhade, is fweet.


WENTUCKY BOATS of different
for fale, at Elizabeth-town on
Creek of Yough.

DUNCAN BERRIMAN, & Co.

From Philadelphia, the traveller's refort, be fupplied as from a ftore with Wines of different kinds, on reafonable terms, and with fafe and fpeedy conveyance to Stephen Bayard, Efquire, on the premifes; who has for rent the pleafant and place, fuitably Dry Goods, Groceries—which he will fell for cafh, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiskey, bacon, lard, tallow, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 20, 1799.

Beaumont's Hotel

AND OHIO COFFEE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, apothecary of feveral refpectable characters in the town of Philadelphia, and its environs, proposes on Monday next, the 14th inftant, to open a Hotel and Coffee-Houfe, in that large and commodious dwelling lately in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Fowler, in Market ftreet, where he hopes to meet with the patronage of the public, and he is determined to deferve it by his attention to their fervice.

He will ufe his utmoft endeavours punctually to procure the newfpapers from Philadelphia and other places, fuch as they may be regularly entitled to, for the ufe and amufement of his cuftomers.

THE ſubſcriber recovered ſome time ago a ſmall ſum of money for John Lafferty and a certain Robert Hammel; he paid one half of it to John Lafferty, and has made many fruitleſs enquiries after Robert Hammel, in order that he might pay the other half to him. It is ſaid that he died ſome years ago, and that his father or brother lives in Weſtmoreland county. The ſubſcriber having in vain enquired into the truth of this information, hereby gives notice, that if the ſaid Robert Hammel be alive, his half of the money will be paid to him or to his authenticated order. If he be dead the ſame will be paid to any perſon legally entitled to receive it, on application to the ſubſcriber at any of the the weſtern courts in this ſtate.

THOMAS SMITH.

Carliſle, May 5, 1789.

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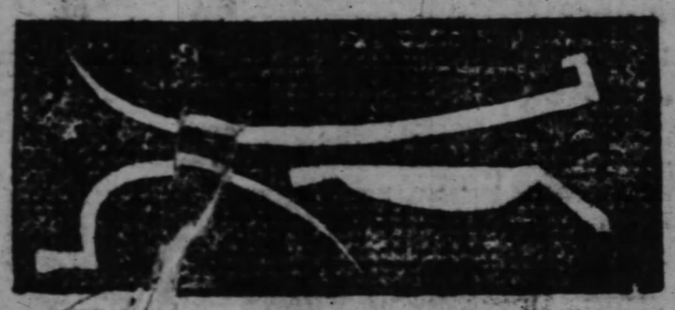

# Scythes and Sickles

WILLIAM DUNNING informs the public that he carries on the Scythe and Sickle making at his ſhop in Pittſburgh, fronting the Diamond, where any quantity of the above articles may be had on the ſhorteſt notice. Likewiſe, old Scythes or Sickles repaired. Caſh, Ginſeng or Country Produce will be taken in payment.

N. B. Any kind of Blackſmiths' work done at the above ſhop on the loweſt terms.

May 22, 1789.

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## TO BE SOLD.

A Large, commodious and well finiſhed Frame Houſe, ſituated on the moſt commanding and deſirable ſpot in the town of Pittſburgh, on Market, between Front and Second ſtreet, with a good kitchen, ſtable, and an extenſive and convenient cellar. The houſe is ſuited for any buſineſs. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it ſtands. It will be ſold low, and the payments made eaſy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chatiers creek, or William Chriſty, jun. in Pittſburgh. April 28, 1789.

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## TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Plantation, ſituate at the mouth of Jacobs creek, on Youghiogany river, in Weſtmoreland county: There is erected on the premiſes a good ſawmill and there is an excellent ſituation for a boat yard and griſtmill on Jacobs creek, which is a never failing ſtream. There is a large

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BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale in Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 16th day of next June - horſes, cows, ſheep, ſtills, negroes, and houſhold furniture Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, and to be ſold by,

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

May 1ſt, 1789.

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Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

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A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

# RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

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THE public are hereby informed, that the Truſtees of Pittſburgh Academy, have engaged George Welch to act as teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his inſtructions, at Pittſburgh, on Monday the 13th of April, inſtant. Thoſe who may wiſh to have their children inſtructed in the Learned Languages, Engliſh, and the Mathematicks are invited to improve the preſent opportunity.

R. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.

April 2, 1789.

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## Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers living in Eaſt Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland, county, on the 15th of December laſt, a ſervant lad named JOHN BUTLER, about 20 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, full round face, ſhort curly black hair, he has loſt the firſt joint of his right thumb; his cloathing not particularly known. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM or THOMAS KELSO.

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THOSE who may be diſpoſed to avail themſelves of an opportunity of inſtructing their children, or thoſe under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Inſtructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Waſhington, on the firſt of March next.

February 1ſt, 1789.

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WHEREAS the ſubſcriber bought a tract of land of Thomas Hays, of Bedford county, in the [illegible] 1780, and gave the ſaid Thomas Hays a mort[illegible] of the land in ſecurity for payment. The ſaid [illegible]mas Hays being paid, and refuſing to ſettle and [illegible] ſaid mortgage, I do hereby forwarn all per[illegible] taking an aſſignment on ſaid mortgage, as [illegible]mined not to pay it.

JOHN GRAHAM, ſenior.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING ſeen an advertiſement in the Pittſburgh Gazette, ſigned William Perry, eſq. advertiſing for ſale my horſes, cows, ſheep, ſtills, negroes, and houſhold furniture, taken in execution for debt, and to be ſold he ſays; now, when I got time to anſwer the gentleman, I ſay not to be ſold for a debt that was every farthing paid, and the coſts over paid, which I will bring back again if I can. In order that the public may know the true ſtate of this caſe, I ſhall mention briefly the circumſtances as they really are, and as I can prove them to be, and then let the reader judge whether the ſheriff is juſtifiable for ſuch conduct or not. About two years ago I went to Philadelphia to patent ſome of my lands, I had promiſed ſome of my neighbours to bring them rights for their land, provided I received a ſum of money that I expected, as ſome of them was in great danger of loſing their lands, and being diſappointed in getting as much money as I expected, I was uneaſy for my neighbours, and mentioning it to colonel John Perry, he lent me about fifty pounds, which enabled me to ſerve my neighbours, and after we came home Mr. Perry took the money from me as I could get it from them. About one year ago Mr. Perry and myſelf ſettled, and I fell in debt to him 29l. 10s. 2d for which I gave my note, and it was put in ſuit for the uſe of Col William Parker and John Hill; to this ſuit I feed no attorney, but confeſſed judgment. Said plaintiffs waited with me and took it as I could get it from my neighbours. On the 24th of April laſt, I had paid 20l. 5s. of this money. Said plaintiffs gave me an order in writing to a deputy of ſheriff Perry's, of the name of Sterret, in whoſe hands there was an execution againſt me for the ſum of 29l. 10s. 2d. this order of ſix weeks forbearance I put into Mr. Sterret's hand on the 27th of April laſt, and the attorney's receipt for his fee, but he ſaid he would not ſtop the proceedings if I did not pay the coſts, I then paid the coſts to him, and ſhewed him the plaintiffs receipt for the 20l. 5s. I had paid, and likewiſe let him ſee the remainder of Mr. Parker's money that had been brought to me the day before. On the 28th of April I ſent Col. William Parker the laſt of his money, and I have his receipt for debt and intereſt; yet on the firſt of May my property was adverti[illegible] for ſale. It may be ſaid why did I not put the laſt nine or ten pounds to Mr. Sterret, and ſave myſelf of the trouble of taking it to the plaintiffs, my reaſon is good, for I wiſhed the plaintiffs to get their money ſoon, and I did not know how ſoon it might be if I put it into Sterret's hands, for I am no ſtranger to the difficulty there is in getting money out of the hands of ſome of the Weſtmoreland deputy's. I have great reaſon to think that the high ſheriff is not to blame, although his name is ſet to the advertiſement. I take it very hard of my antagoniſt to be ſaying at different places in my neighbourhood, that he had a number of writs againſt me the leaſt of them for 30l. and the greateſt for 1000l. This young man, whoſe proceedings put me in mind of Abſalom, left at my houſe laſt Saturday a copy of four ſummonſes, and ſome of them will turn out to be blanks. I know that upon a juſt ſettlement I owe but about 36l. in all theſe ſuits, and part of that was property, and I made a tender of it before witneſſes before it was due. Another report ſeems to prevail in our neighbourhood, that I am indebt to old Mrs. Sinclair 35l. which ſhe cannot get out of hands; no wonder indeed, for I paid it to her ſon Samuel Sinclair about three years ago, for it was to him I had given my obligation. Let me tell my enemies that I diſregard them or any thing they can do; it is true I owe ſome debts, but what I do owe it is chiefly in my own neighbourhood. I have bought 26 plantations in this country, to the amount of 3431l and except what I owe my father, I can pay all the debts I owe in the world with about 317l. I have ſold 13 plantations, and I have a little coming to me yet of the price of them, beſides a few ſhillings in my books. I think that I have as much owing to me as will pay Mr. Sterret his ſhare of theſe great ſuits that is lately come againſt me.

JOHN M'KEE.

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Pittſburgh, June 4, 1789.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Alleghany county, a ſervant Boy, who calls himſelf Andrew Beagle, ſays that his maſter's name is William Craig, and that he lives in Waſhington county. Notice is hereby given to his ſaid maſter, that unleſs he releaſes ſaid ſervant before next July court, he will be ſold for his fees.

ANDREW ROBINSON, Gaoler.

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[illegible] Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions [illegible] at 17/6 per [illegible]ent Branches is done with Care and Expedition. A LIB[illegible] [illegible]ſcriptance after one-fourth of a Dollar; Thoſe exceeding